

Oct. 21 - 28, 1973

Edmonton's Alternate Newspaper

WCL elects Quebec's Pepin president

MARCEL PEPIN RETURNS FROM EUROPE: "IT WOULD BE CRIMINAL TO IGNORE THAT QUEBEC IS A PART OF THE THIRD WORLD"
by Robert Lévesque, from QUEBEC-PRESSE, trs. David Nock

At Evian-les-Bains, the World Confederation of Labour chose to extend its action among the countries of the Third World where 75% of the "working class" is found. At the end of the congress, the WCL elected a new president and placed its support on the union leader of a country which represents the industrial world and the Third World at the same time: Marcel Pepin.

In addition to recognizing the value of the man, this choice fits in with the image of this workers' confederation, which unites 15 million people. "We don't want to be just the confederation of the Third World," explains Marcel Pepin, "because that would isolate us. At one and the same time, the WCL is a confederation of the Third World and of the industrial countries, but it places priority on its action in the Third World."

As in Greece or Portugal

Having returned to Québec, the president of the CNTU explained to QUEBEC-PRESSE how he understood that Québec, although classified among the industrial countries, had its own Third World. "To a great degree, the rights of workers here are mocked. We are engaged in the same battle as countries which are fighting to obtain their fundamental rights, to participate in the progress of their countries. To ignore the fact that we have here in the industrial world our own Third World, would be criminal on the part of a union organization."

"You have here at least 500,000 persons living off social welfare, 200,000 workers out of work; the battle is the same as in countries such as Greece, Portugal, or Spain where the rights of workers are jeered at."

During his stay in France for the congress at Evian, the president of the CNTU had time to think over the number one conflict in France currently, the Lip affair at Besançon (see POUNDMAKER, September 24).

At Lip as it is in Témiscaming

"Lip resembles our Québec conflicts such as at Témiscaming or Saint-Marc-des-Carrières. It is a matter of workers fighting to save their jobs." This brings to mind that at the beginning of the summer, the workers at this watch factory decided to occupy it and operate it themselves. However the French state wasn't slow in reacting and it hurried regiments of the CRS there.

"The French workers are engaged in a combat with the same purpose as ours, and their strikes are as savage as ours. The union movement, no matter where, is at odds against the oppression of governments. Union displays of strength inconvenience them too much."

"At Lip," continues Marcel Pepin, "it is a battle by the workers at the grass roots to save their jobs, workers who realize that it's the capitalist system which works against them. Lip shows that the worker cannot pass by this system, he must break it and change it for something else."

For the WCL, one of the three great international workers' confederations, that "something else" is democratic socialism. The 300 delegates at Evian pronounced themselves in favour of a unionism based on the class struggle and on democratic socialism. Mr. Pepin, successor to French union leader Maurice

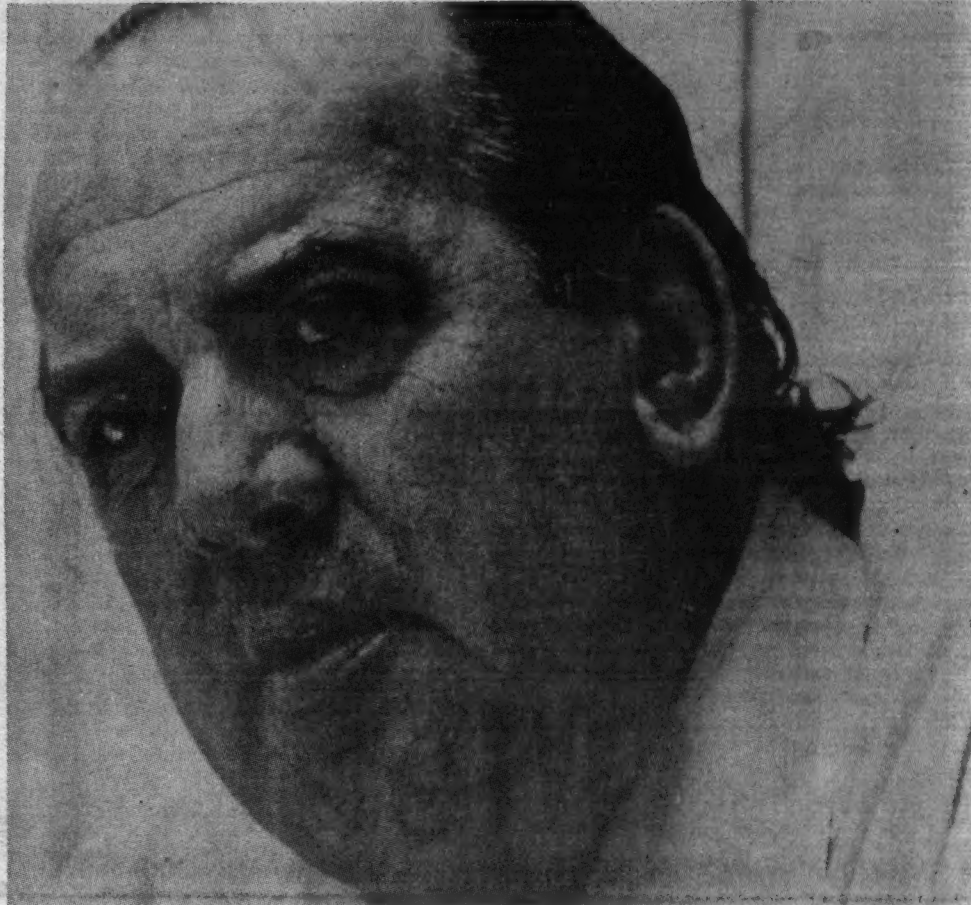
Bouladoux, will be the defender of this platform throughout the world. His agenda: the liberation of workers and the battle against multinational corporations. Nothing less.

At the WCL, they say: "Capitalism will never be convinced, it must be conquered." This confederation, which until 1968 was called the International Confederation of Christian Unions (CISC), only this year opted for socialism. At Evian, it spoke in favour of social ownership of the means of production and exchange and of democratic state planning. Their final objective is self-management by workers and abolition of the wage-earning system.

For Mr. Pepin, one of the greatest concerns remains the coordination of workers' battles on a world scale. He believes it essential for the progress of unionism in its battle against multinational corporations, that more and more concrete actions be realized on the same wavelength in different parts of the world.

Right now, returning to Québec in the middle of the electoral campaign, the president of the CNTU has a more "down to earth" preoccupation: to respond to Robert Bourassa and Jerome Choquette, who had jailed him for several months with his two colleagues from the Québec Federation of Labour (OFL) and the Corporation of Québec Teachers (COT), that unionism is still alive, is in good health, and is vital in Québec.

"Everything has been done in the bourgeois quarters of the Liberal party to destroy the image of unionism. For them unionism is best when it is not put into effect. When the union movement moves a bit, its leaders are put in prison. Since my departure from pri-



Marcel Pepin, one of the leaders in the Quebec general strike.

son, I have visited more and more in the ranks of the everyday world, and never have I felt our movement to be as strong. How else can one explain the current number of strikes (there are 19 within the CNTU)? I believe that

there is more and more of a breach between the editorial desks and reality, and that it has been in these editorial desks where is based the power which says that unionism has become enfeebled since the crisis of May '72."

Uncle Ben still not going

Controversy continues to swirl around Uncle Ben's Brewery in Red Deer, center of a bitter labour dispute.

The \$4 million brewery was slated to go into production a year ago, but was closed by millionaire owner B. G. ("Uncle Ben") Ginter in an effort to avoid recognizing Edmonton-based Local 250 of the Brewery Workers Union as bargaining agent for his employees.



Since that time Ginter has engaged in a running battle with the union and the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations. Although the Board has consistently ruled against Ginter, it has been decidedly faint-hearted about enforcing its

orders.

As a result, Ginter has been able to successfully defy the Board and in September won a reversal in the Supreme Court of Alberta of its order requiring him to recognize Local 250. Encouraged by this victory, he set the brewery into full operation, using a new set of workers.

But before any beer could be shipped from the plant, the Calgary Labour Council declared a boycott of all Uncle Ben's products. Threatening legal action against the Council, Ginter closed the brewery on October 16, one day before it was scheduled to begin deliveries to Alberta Liquor Control Board outlets.

Ben Ginter, whose bearded visage leers from the labels of his various products, is no stranger to industrial conflict. But until recently, he confined his activities to British Columbia, where he enjoys a reputation, or rather a notoriety, somewhat similar to that of another exhibitionist, Phil Gagliardi.

Never one to be hesitant about communicating his views to the media (he once appeared on a radio talk show in Red Deer to complain about his persecution by organized labour), Ginter recently had this to say about the current dispute:

"I want a union in that plant 100% because of the type of our products. I have always wanted a union local in the plant, but I also have been and still am opposed to having in that plant a union local based in a competing brewery."

Ginter is referring to the fact that

Local 250, which signed up his original workers, is based at Labatt's Brewery in Edmonton. Ginter was so anxious to get rid of Local 250 that he was prepared to fire all his employees, close his plant indefinitely, and risk hundreds of thousands of dollars in settlement claims.

The reason behind Ginter's aversion towards Local 250 is not hard to divine - in terms of wages and fringe benefits the workers at Labatt's are better off than brewery workers anywhere else in Canada. In particular, they enjoy better conditions than the unionized employees at Ginter's other breweries (3 in B.C., 1 in Manitoba). Ginter does not want to deal with Local 250 because it has too much "muscle" - he would prefer a weaker local.

On November 15 of last year, the Board of Industrial Relations certified Local 250 as bargaining agent and found Ginter guilty of unfair labour practices. The certification order was overturned by Supreme Court Justice Michael O'Byrne, but the decision is being appealed by the union. The unfair labour practices conviction still stands, however, and requires Ginter to reinstate the workers he had fired, with backpay.

Since the latest closing of the plant, the idle workers (who are almost entirely different from the original group) are reported to be negotiating with both the Brewery Workers and the Teamsters Union.

Unquestionably Ben Ginter's foray into Alberta will have many more twists and turns before it is finally settled.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Monday, October 22

Volunteers

Interested in volunteer work overseas for the summer with Canadian Crossroads International? Attend the meeting at 4 p.m. in SUB 140 for slides and info.

POUNDMAKER

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Public Lecture

Ian Burn of London, England will present a public lecture on "Obstructive Lymphadenopathy" in the Clinical Sciences Building Room 2-115 at 1 p.m.

Tuesday, October 23

ICEQ

A luncheon meeting in University Hall, room 2-16 regarding the Interdisciplinary Committee for Environmental Quality will be held. Contact Professor Daniel, 432-1188 for more info.

Free Films

Grant MacEwan Community College presents the third film in its series of international films. "River Run" (American 1968) will be shown at 7 p.m. in Room 313 of the Old Scona Campus, 10523-84 Ave.

Wednesday, October 24

PCYF

The Progressive Conservative Youth Federation will hold a meeting at 4 p.m. in SUB 270.

Lecture Series

"The complete physical examination: who needs it?" will be presented in the Clinical Sciences Building Room 2-115 at 7:30 p.m. It is part of a series of evening courses for practising clinicians.

Reading

Adele Wiseman, author of "The Sacrifice" will be presenting the second in a series of public readings by Canadian authors, at 8 p.m. in Room 11m of Grant MacEwan Community College's Cromdale campus, 8020-118 Ave.

Thursday, October 25

National Film Theatre

LUCE DEL VARIETA/ LIGHTS OF VARIETY (Italy 1950, dir. Alberto Latuada and Federico Fellini) at 7 p.m. in the Southgate library theatre. The film is in the original Italian with English subtitles; also shown on Friday at 7 p.m. in the Music Room of the Edmonton Central library. Membership not required, admission free.

Nigerian Chief

Chief N. U. Akpan, leader of the Ibiono Ibom of Nigeria, will be meeting with university officials interested in international education and will also have informal meetings with Nigerian students.

Margaret Laurence

Margaret Laurence will give a public reading from her works at Grant MacEwan Community College, Cromdale Campus (8020-118 Ave.) at 8 p.m. in Room 117. Mrs. Laurence is one of Canada's most successful authors. She has written five novels, several books of literary criticism, collections of short stories and a book of fantasy for children.

Friday, October 26

Nigerian Chief

Chief N. U. Akpan will again be meeting with university officials and Nigerian students.

"Zone"

"Zone", a Canadian play, will open the 1973-74 season for "le Theatre Francais d'Edmonton." "Zone" will be presented the 26, 27, 28 of October and the 2, 3, and 4 of November. Curtain is at 8:30 p.m. on Friday and Saturday and the Matinee on Sunday is at 2:30. Tickets may be purchased at the door or by phoning 467-3626. Adults - \$2, Students - \$1.25.

Chile

"Argentina and Chile - Is Peron another Allende?" is the title of a talk to be presented at 12 noon in SUB Theatre and at 8 p.m. in SUB 104. Featured speaker will be Phil Courneyeur, who has just returned from Argentina where he participated in the vast protest movement that swept Argentina in response to the coup in Chile. For further information, phone 432-7358.

Badminton Clinic

Saturday, October 27

Badminton Clinic

The Edmonton and District Badminton Association in cooperation with Edmonton Parks and Recreation are offering a Junior Development Badminton Clinic for youngsters between the ages of 7 and 17. The programme will be held at M. E. Lazerte Community School on Saturday mornings from 9 a.m. to noon. For further information please call 476-8611, Extension 32.

Indoor Recreation

Every Saturday morning the Edmonton Parks and Recreation will be offering an indoor recreational programme for adults and children. The activities will include Floor Hockey, Riflery, Water Safety, Swimming, Badminton, etc. The programme begins at 8 a.m. and runs till noon. The fee will be \$3 for children and \$6 for adults. Registration will be taken at Victoria Pool. For further information call 422-5967.

Golden Bears

Golden Bears vs Calgary Dinosaurs at Varsity Stadium at 2 p.m.

FREE CLASSIFIED 433-5041

***** FOR SALE *****

For Sale: 1 pair Rossignol-Olympia skis-185 centimeters. Solomon 40 bindings and 1 pair Mickle boots. Poles, ski pants, jacket, free with equipment. Phone 429-2335 after 5 p.m.

For Sale: Ziess Ikon Contraflex camera with f 2.8 lens and light meter. \$175. Call Baron Fowler at 488-9331.

For Sale: 1966 2-cylinder Suzuki motor-bike, 250 cc. \$100. Phone 484-0951 before noon.

For Sale: Good farming land approx. 75 miles east of Edmonton. Older building close to highway. Contact Allan at 465-3262 or 432-1203.

For Sale: Skates, size 8, 1 year old. Phone Allan at 465-3262 or 432-1203.

For Sale: Changing table/dresser for baby. Phone 467-8303.

For Sale: Walnut coffee table and two end tables. Call 439-6907.

For Sale: Portable Stereo, Sylvania, like new, rated best in its price range. Stand included for \$185. Phone 432-4402 or 436-0624.

For Sale: Sony TC 127 cassette deck and 30 watt RMS stereo receiver amplifier. Call 429-3514.

For Sale: 20 gallon aquarium. \$10. Phone 452-4046.

For Sale: Mexican hammocks complete; 160 lb weight set; tripod; punch bowl; games (including Tactics Two, U-Boat, Outdoor Survival, Probe); percussion instrument. Phone 399-5680 evenings.

***** HOUSING *****

4th person needed to share townhouse. Lord Byron Place, on bus route to U of A. Washer and dryer. \$63 per month. Call 435-6968.

Room for Rent: 10803-83 Ave. Very quiet and clean. Phone 439-2301, evenings.

Monday, October 29

Graduate Wives

The regular monthly meeting of the Graduate Students' Wives Club will be held at 8 p.m. in the Meditation Room in SUB. Lorraine Rea, a home economist from the Dept. of Agriculture will be speaking on nutrition. All wives are welcome.

Ongoing

Yoga

A new yoga programme, specifically designed for beginners is being held at L. Y. Cairns School, 10510-45 Avenue. The sessions will be held each evening from 7 to 8:30 p.m. The fee is \$5 for ten weeks. For further information call 435-5228.

Play Program

The Edmonton Parks and Recreation is sponsoring a play programme for children of parents shopping in Southgate Mall. This programme for 3-5 year olds will take place downstairs in the Community Room at the Southgate Shopping Centre on the following dates: October 25, November 13, November 29, December 4 and December 13 from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. The fee is 50 cents per hour.

Farm: close, 48 acres, own room, \$50 per month, with two other students. Phone 399-8230, ask for Bill after 6 p.m.

***** EMPLOYMENT *****

Dressmaker or tailor wanted for partnership. Mature person. With good experience needed. Not a dress store but small shop on the South Side that does exclusive dressmaking and alterations. Very little investment needed. Answer by mail giving references, name and phone #. All letters will be promptly acknowledged. Write to: 8210-111st, Box 203, City.

Help Wanted: Part-time secretary. Typing and a good command of English - preferably student. To help on PhD thesis. Will pay normal university rate. Please phone 432-1174 (office) or 433-7810 (home).

***** MISCELLANEOUS *****

Parents interested in university day care centre for infants, please contact Carolyn Smerdon at 439-3162.

Child Care: Will care for 3 or 4 year olds, days, my home. Love, food and learning experiences provided, 122 St. and 45 Ave. 436-3131.

Wanted: 1 potter's wheel preferably electric. Phone 433-0103 evenings.

Lost: a heavy silver loop earring in the vicinity of HUB and Tory. If found call Pat at 439-2851. Reward offered.

Kite Flyers: interested in going to Cochrane for weekends, share driving expenses. Phone Jay at 439-3290.

Free: Part Persian Kittens. Phone 433-1103.

Student's Help needs volunteers. If you wish to volunteer some of your time to helping students please come to Room 250 SUB anytime after 2 p.m. for further information.

NUS could be around for a while

At the end of what was obviously a most successful conference both Jennifer Sullivan (U. B. C.) and Bob Buckingham (Memorial U.), executive and general secretaries respectively, declared that the National Union of Students was "here to stay".

The general meeting of the NUS, held at the U of A over the weekend, was attended by delegates from college and university campuses across the country. One of these, Jean Smith from Trent University, summed up the general feeling, when she thanked the meeting for being one of the most sane and well-conducted that she had ever attended.

Agreement was reached on a wide variety of issues. The NUS is a fledgling organization and some of the most important decisions made during the weekend affected the constitution. Due to certain contradictions in the initial constitution a completely revised proposal was up for ratification.

Apart from certain minor amendments, such as replacing the term "chairman" by the term "chairperson" throughout, this new proposal for a constitution, provoked serious disagreement and prolonged discussion in only three areas.

The first concerned the voting weight each member association would have at general meetings of the Union. Previously representation was set at one vote per 5,000 students of any member association, and the proposal was to amend this to simply one vote per member association.

In voting against this amendment Gary Croxton, U of A, remarked that "it is pretty implicit in our system of democracy today that he who pays the piper calls the tune". He said that he couldn't see why the constitution needed to be amended in this way. If, Croxton said, it was simply because of a fear smaller institutions might have of being outvoted by the larger institutions he thought the fear unwarranted.

Croxton went on to say that if the amendment was passed then he would want to see a change in the fees such that the smaller institutions paid more on a per capita basis than the larger institutions. However, the delegate from Dalhousie commented that as the fees were at present, 30 cents for each student represented by a member association, he failed to see the link Croxton was making, such that in absolute terms larger institutions did make larger contributions than smaller institutions. "Perhaps I'm a bit thick," he said, "But I don't see it."

The amendment was overwhelmingly carried and Bob Anderson, a delegate from the University of Toronto, commented that it was a most important decision and that the fears of many institutions, who were considering joining NUS, would now be allayed.

The second major change in the revised constitution concerned the expulsion of a member institution. Previously the constitution had allowed a

two-thirds vote of all member associations in a mail ballot to be sufficient for the expulsion of a member association, when that member association had transgressed the areas laid down in the constitution.

However, the meeting felt that expulsion, as opposed to an application for membership, to be too important to be decided through a mail ballot, and on a motion from Dalhousie it was again overwhelmingly agreed that the expulsion of a member association would require a two-thirds majority at a general meeting of the Union.

Lastly the new constitution was tightened in the area of membership application, to clarify when fees are repayable to a member institution should it decide to withdraw from the Union. It was decided that an application for membership, once accepted, would constitute a binding contract to pay the fees in each fiscal year of the Union unless a referendum was held on or before October 15th of the fiscal year, authorised withdrawal from the Union.

A number of motions were passed at the meeting, some of which now become NUS policy (those for which notice had been given prior to the general meeting) and others which will go to a mail ballot before ratification as Union policy is finally decided (those for which notice was given at the meeting).

Of the former motions it was agreed to establish a standing committee on the Status of Women, with a particular view to studying academic, financing and accessibility problems, to studying the extent and content of institutional sexism, and to encouraging the development of women's groups on post-secondary campuses.

This now brings the number of standing committees established by NUS to five, the others being in the areas of financing of post-secondary education, housing, student unemployment and the financing and structure of student unions.

Of the motions which have to go to mail ballots before ratification, the one which caused the most discussion concerned the institution among the member associations of boycotts of non-UFW grapes, all Kraft products, S. African wine, Dare cookies, Angolan coffee and Portuguese wine.

The general feeling of those who opposed the motion was that the possible list of things to boycott was possibly endless, but the Union Treasurer,

Larry Kowalchuk, (U of Sask., Regina) pointed out that the important ones, and those which could be given the most positive backing, were those for which a viable organization pushing the particular boycott already existed.

"This is not a motion to institute new boycotts ourselves, but rather one to give support to those boycotts which are already organized," he said.

Kowalchuk later introduced a motion calling for support for the fishermen of North Saskatchewan, who are Indian Metis, and who are, for the first time, attempting to organize native people of Canada. It seems that these fishermen feed the large processing centres such as Winnipeg and Chicago while getting an incredibly small return for their labours. An effort is to be made this winter to organize them, for which donations are all important.

It was agreed to enclose this motion along with the other mail ballots and leave it up to individual campuses to contribute. It was felt that more money could probably be raised in this fashion and that what little money the NUS did have was needed to organize, expand and strengthen its own very young organization.

Motions seeking support for the repeal of the abortion laws, support for Dr. Morgentaler in getting the charges against him dropped, and support for the democratic process in Chile, recently usurped by the military coup in that country, will also go to a mail ballot. During the weekend a number of workshops were held, the idea being that recommendations could be put to the general meeting on Sunday for ratification by mail ballot. Perhaps the most import-

ant, considering that NUS is still very small relative to the total number of post-secondary institutions it hopes to eventually have as members, was the one concerned with organizing on the campus level.

A considerable amount of interest was aroused when Patrick Delaney, one of the U of A delegates, asked that the workshop's nine recommendations be voted on in two parts, since, though he could agree with the first eight, he felt he would have to vote against number nine, the recommendation that NUS/UNE has the responsibility to defend democratic principles.

Delaney feared that endorsement of this clause might mean the NUS involving itself with the internal affairs of a member institution. "I certainly don't want the NUS coming in and telling me how to run my campus," he said. However, after a short lunch break Delaney said that after talking it over with other university members, the U of A wished to withdraw its objections to that particular motion.

Many other issues were raised and discussed pointing the way to a serious NUS involvement in both student and more general social issues. Though attention must be given to its own organization and the ways in which it must be strengthened, it was clear from this weekend that the NUS is very much concerned with broader national and international issues which can affect us all.

With the establishment of a Central Committee as the main administrative body, rather than with one or two individual leaders, Bob Buckingham felt that the NUS had a better chance of success than its predecessor, the CUS.

by Roger Swan

Arts, Ed. election results

The Arts and Education by-elections held last Friday contained few surprises, electing Jay Herringer and Blyth Nuttall respectively.

In the Education election, Nuttall defeated the Young Socialist candidate Sheila Mawson 108 to 51 votes, with two spoiled ballots.

In the Arts election, Herringer received 94 votes compared to Kimball

Cariou's close second of 79 votes in the final round of the five-candidate preferential ballot.

The first candidate dropped in the Arts vote was YS member Henry Malta, then Dave Hancock and Robin Mann.

As evidenced by the above figures, it was a typical poor turn-out for the faculty elections. Could it be the students are trying to tell students' council something?



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Partial victory for tradesmen

The Civil Service Association has proven once again that confrontation is the only way labor can get a decent settlement from management.

Until the C. S. A. tradesmen showed that they were ready and willing to fight the reclassification ruling, the government was ignoring their protests. This ruling lowered the tradesmen's salaries by changing the job classification without changing the job description or responsibilities.

But, after a series of rotating informational pickets, the tradesmen marched on the legislature and confronted the labour minister, Bert Holol.

What they were unable to get through arbitration (the arbitration board typically ruled that it could not rule) they achieved by direct action.

The government has now agreed to re-evaluate their position by appointing a task force (with the CSA well represented) to look into the conflict.



C. S. ... tradesmen demonstrating in front of the legislature over illegal reclassification

CHILE RALLY

A demonstration to protest the brutal repression that has been implemented against the people of Chile by the military junta will be held on Saturday, October 27 at 2 pm.

The demonstration will begin in Churchill Square and will culminate in a rally at 3 pm at the Federal Building.

Speakers at the rally to this point include: representatives from the Labor Council, and Grape Boycott Cttee., Prof. Johnson, and Phil Courneyeur - a correspondent in Argentina for Labor Challenge.

It is vital that international pressure be brought against the military junta to force it to end the repression,

to free the political prisoners and to re-establish the democratic rights of the Chilean people.

All groups and individuals who agree with this aim should participate in, and help to build the demonstration.

The demonstration was initially called by a unanimous vote of the Chile Teach-in group. Endorsers of the action include: Edmonton and District Labor Council, Grape Boycott Cttee., Arab Students Assn., Young Socialists, League for Socialist Action, Prof. Johnson (History), Prof. Frucht (Anthropology), Prof. Garfinkle (Education), and Gordon Wright (Treasurer Alberta NDP).

For further information phone 433-5980.

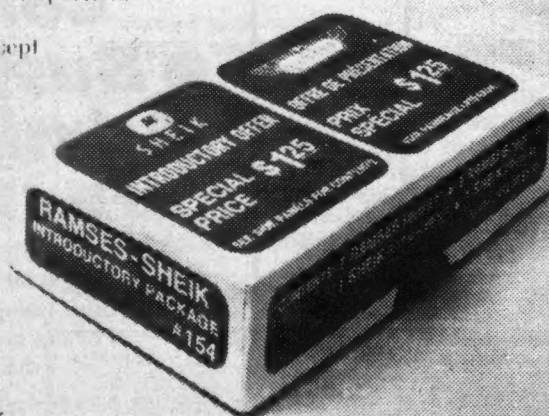
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Worker's Compensation

New Bill 70 not any better

Ever since the inception of large-scale industry in this province, workers have had to fight for every improvement in working conditions and salary. And, only too often, their gains were snatched away and turned against them by government and employers.

A prime example is Workmen's Compensation. It seemed a major victory for workers when the Act put into effect the principle that employers should bear the cost of accidents and injuries suffered by their employees, and that industries should be policed for safety.

But, in fact, the Board that emerged was far from an institution to serve workers.

It became a creature of the employers who sponsor its operations, one whose main purpose appears to be to act as a legal buffer between injured workmen and the company.

And, in settling claims, it too often operates in such a way as to give the impression that the blame for injury really rests with the careless workman - and that, in any case, the one applying for benefits is at least an unwelcome and suspect burden on his masters.

(Note: This is not so much a criticism of the people administering the Act as it is of the restrictive legislative frame-of-reference in which they are forced to operate.)

Basic Purpose Unchanged:

Now, however, workers have to face a further erosion of their hard-won right to compensation. True to style, the Lougheed Cabinet has introduced a new Worker's Compensation Act (Bill 70) which will retain all of the worst features of the old Act, as well as introducing some new ones of its own.

Firstly, the new Act will ensure that the WCB will continue to fulfill its prime purpose: that of shielding employers from legal action (or even more serious action) on the part of their workers.

Consider:

13 (1) No action lies for the recovery of compensation, and all claims for compensation shall be determined by the Board.

(2) The provisions of this Act and the regulations are in lieu of all rights and causes of action, statutory or otherwise, to which a worker or his legal personal representative or his dependants are or might become entitled against the employer of the worker by reason of personal injury to or the death of the worker arising out of any accident happening to the worker in the course of his employment and no action in respect of such personal injury or death lies against the employer.

What the legal jargon means is that injured workers must take their grievances to the WCB, that they can't take legal action directly against their bosses. No wonder employers have agreed to sponsor the Compensation Board -- it is so much cheaper and cleaner than being sued by workers who think they can establish their injury was the fault of their employer.

Secondly, the new Act will change basically nothing so far as existing total disability pensioners in this province are concerned. They will receive a pension increase of \$50, from \$225 a month to \$275. Which means only one thing -- seeking social welfare with all of the abuse that the present system entails. There are about 1,000 people in this category -- not large enough a category, evidently, to bother the Lougheed bunch politically.

At the same time, it is possible to see that the Act is intended, like everything else the Tories do, to be a vote-getter. It offers, for instance, to raise the maximum total temporary disability coverage to \$625 a

month for everyone earning \$10,000 per annum regardless of whether he or she is single, or has the responsibility of supporting a family.

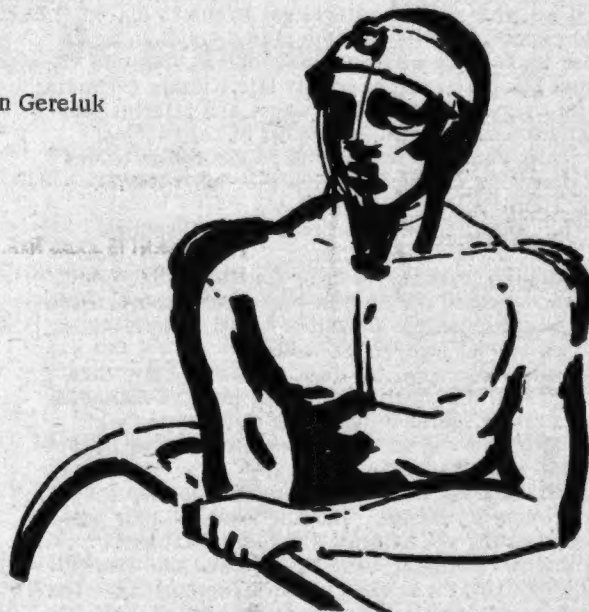
More than this, the cost of the \$50 increase in old pensions will be borne completely by the Provincial Treasury (the Alberta Taxpayers). Because of an archaic budgeting approach designed to take as little money from industry as possible the Board only has enough money in any one year to meet existing commitments. It budgets to spend, as nearly as possible, all of its year's revenue.

Pensions are set up and capitalized with investments on an amount from the year's intake in such a way as to pay the pension with expected returns from investments geared to actuarial projections on the life-expectancy of the pensioner. The specious excuse for this break-even system -- that accidents of old industries (ie. coal mining) should not become a financial burden on new industries (ie. oil field work).

A third holdover from the old Act which workers should probably resent is the provision in the Bill which stipulates that when injured, they must submit to the Board on its own terms:

20 (1) A worker who claims compensation or to whom compensation is payable under this Act shall submit

by Winston Gereluk



himself for medical examination in such a manner and at such time and place as the Board may require.

(2) If a worker does not submit himself for examination as and when required by the Board, or if he in any way obstructs an examination, a) his right to compensation, or if he is in receipt of a periodical payment, his right thereto, is suspended until the examination has taken place, and b) the condition found upon such examination shall, unless the Board otherwise directs, be deemed to have been the condition of the worker in relation to his disability at the date for which the examination was called.

(3) Where a worker claims compensation under this Act,

a) the Board may require him to submit to such medical investigation as the Board considers necessary to assist it in determining whether or not the worker is entitled to compensation, or b) the Board may approve of any medical investigation already carried out upon reports being submitted to the Board satisfactory to it for the purpose.

This means, among other things, accepting medical opinions of physicians working for the Board. And, it is no surprise, that if the worker is dissatisfied, that his appeal should be restricted to essentially the same Board. 27 (1) Where the employer or the worker or dependant is dissatisfied with a decision of the review committee he may appeal to the Board in accordance with the regulations.

(2) In considering an appeal from a

decision of the review committee, the Board or a quorum thereof shall consider the records of the claims officers and the review committee relating to the claim and shall give the employer and the worker or dependant an opportunity to be heard and to present any new or additional evidence.

Lougheed's Innovations:

If existing Compensation Act provisions are bad, some of the important changes proposed by Bill 70 are devious enough to qualify Lougheed for full full membership in Tricky Dick Nixon's camp. To mention just a few:

From now on, Regulations for implementing the Act will be made by Lougheed's Cabinet, not as previously by the WCB.

84 (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations

- a) governing applications by persons for inclusion within the application of the Act;
- b) specifying diseases which shall be deemed to be caused by employment of specified processes;
- c) governing the giving of notice of an accident;
- d) governing the furnishing of and the payment for medical aid to injured workers and fixing the amounts thereof;
- e) prescribing amounts payable for subsistence and travel expenses related to

6 The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall appoint an advisory committee to the Minister consisting of representatives of employers, workers, the Board and members of the Legislative Assembly and may prescribe rates of remuneration payable to members of the committee.

It is clear that here, also, the attempt of the Cabinet is to reduce the effectiveness of the existing Board, to give it merely advisory rather than autonomous powers.

Yet another interesting feature of the new Act is spelled out in section 87 which gives the Board the power to inspect places of employment and order improvements where proper safety standards are lacking, giving the employer concerned "a reasonable time" of course.

What is interesting is that if the employer refuses to comply with the order the Board may (5)... in its discretion, order the employer forthwith to close down the whole or any part of such employment or place of employment and the industry carried on therein, and the Board shall notify the employer of the order, and a copy of the order, to be provided by the Board, shall, if the Board so requires, be posted by the employer in a conspicuous place upon the employer's premises.

(6) Where an employer fails to obey an order given under subsection (5), the Board may apply to the Supreme Court by way of originating notice, on not less than three days' notice, for an injunction or other order and the Court may grant or refuse the injunction or other order or make any other order that in its opinion the justice of the case requires.

THREE DAYS for the necessary Court order or injunction to shut down an operation judged by the Board to be a danger to the life or health of workers! That in a Province in which court injunctions to stop strikes have been obtained by employers in FOUR HOURS. It is not hard to see where the priorities of the Now Team lie.

If the above is not enough of an indication consider the following provision:

(2) Any person who is convicted for contravening any of the provisions of this Act or the regulations or orders of the Board and who fails after the conviction to comply with the provisions of this Act or the regulations or orders of the Board for the breach of which he was convicted, is guilty of an additional offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100 a day for each day his failure or default continues, and in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months.

In other words, employers found guilty of safety offenses will be liable to fines of between \$25 and \$100 a day. Coffee money! It is not hard to conceive of situations in which the company concerned would rather pay the fine than undertake the expense and trouble of a "clean-up operation". In that case, the daily "slap-on-the-wrist" would be nothing more nor less than a license to run an operation dangerous to workers.

Grant Notley, Leader of the Alberta New Democrats and MLA for Spirit River - Fairview, will raise these and other objections to Bill 70 this week in the Legislature. He will very likely be answered by an indignant, slow-witted Cabinet Minister, who will say (as Don Getty did last week), "Thank you, Mr. Lewis," and charged with simply "not understanding what the government is trying to do" and the "exciting possibilities it is opening up".

After that, the Bill will be voted on, and it will become law - another black mark against the Lougheed government that every worker in Alberta should make in his notebook.

American business needs

What is the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline?

1. It is the proposed 2,400 mile pipeline that would bring natural gas from Prudhoe Bay, Alaska and the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories to markets in the south -- most of the gas (one estimate is 95%) will be marketed in the U. S.

2. It will be four feet in diameter and carry up to 4 billion cubic feet of natural gas per day.

3. The cost estimates range from \$4.5 to \$8 billion, with construction to be completed by fall of 1978 or 1979.

4. The pipeline would cross 77 rivers and over 300 streams.

5. The Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline is not to be confused with the Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline being pushed by the Nixon administration. The latter will move oil from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez, Alaska, from where it will be shipped to the American west coast. Both pipelines are part of an overall plan to get energy resources out of the north. THEY ARE NOT IN COMPETITION WITH EACH OTHER.

6. Permission to build the line is being sought by Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited, a consortium of 27 corporations which represent a major segment of the petroleum and natural gas industries in Canada and the United States. Eleven of these firms are majority owned and controlled in Canada, one is controlled overseas, and the rest are U. S. firms (claims the consortium).

Unlike most natural gas pipelines, the proposed line will be a contract carrier -- it will neither buy nor sell gas but will provide transportation for shippers of gas who contract this service, and will be essentially a utility type of operation with regulated rates and services.

7. There are three large reserves of natural gas in the Arctic: the Prudhoe Bay area of Alaska; the Mackenzie Delta in the Northwest Territories, and the Arctic Islands (going from Melville across to Ellesmere Island). The Prudhoe Bay and Mackenzie Delta gas would be moved down the Mackenzie Valley to the south. At present, the Arctic Islands gas is not out of reach, but the tens of millions of dollars being spent on exploration indicate the oil companies are serious about trying to move the gas at some point in the future. A possibility being talked about is another pipeline going down the west side of Hudson's Bay.

The economic impact of the pipeline on Canada

The federal Department of Finance completed a study in October, 1972 on the Economic Impact of "a Northern Canadian Gas Pipeline" -- one which Energy Minister Donald MacDonald neglected to make available to Parliament, the public, or even the Liberal caucus. It was leaked to the press last spring and published in the June-July issue of Canadian Forum magazine. The report says in part:

"When operating at full capacity, at least 50 per cent of the gas flowing in the pipeline will be of Canadian origin.

"Most, if not all, of the natural gas transported by the pipeline will be marketed in the U. S.

"Canadian expenditures directly or indirectly related (i.e. government expenditures coming from the taxpayer -- author's note) to establishment of the northern transportation corridor in which the pipeline will be located will be in excess of \$200 million; including such items as the Mackenzie Highway, improved transportation and communication facilities, and social, environmental research. "Because 90 per cent of the pipeline will be built through Canada, almost all of its long-term social and environmental costs will be borne by Canadians. Within Canada, a disproportionate share of these costs will fall on northerners -- many of whom are already facing the stresses of converting from their

traditional way of life to that of a wage economy. "Once application for the pipeline is approved, control of its timing will move largely out of government hands.

"In terms of revenue the government CANNOT EXPECT TO RECEIVE SIGNIFICANT CORPORATE INCOME TAXES FROM THE NORTHERN PIPELINE. (Trans-Canada Pipeline Ltd., the largest pipeline in Canada, has not paid any income tax since it began operation in 1958.) In the case of a northern pipeline, if the National Energy Board were to allow it to earn a 12 per cent rate of return on equity of about \$1 billion after provision for taxes, the payment of INCOME TAXES OF UP TO \$120 MILLION PER YEAR MIGHT BE DEFERRED FOR MORE THAN A DECADE."

"Royalties on extraction of gas from the Mackenzie Delta -- \$23 million per year."

Although reliable sources such as the Canadian Petroleum Association (composed of the seven or eight giants of the oil industry, so not Canadian at all) talk of the many jobs to be created and of the overall positive impact on our economy, this is not the case at all. During the construction period (estimated to be three years), 5,000 jobs will be created -- it is questionable how many of these jobs northerners will get.

Once in operation, the pipeline will employ only 150-300 men. Again, few jobs (except low-paying, menial tasks) will go to northerners. This astoundingly low number of permanent jobs is not the windfall that the Canadian Petroleum Association and Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited would have Canadians believe.

Exporting this gas means exporting jobs to the U. S. (Something we are very good at by now.) Rather than refining the gas here (i.e. in the plastics industry) and using it to supply energy for Canadian citizens and industry (hence more jobs for Canadians), we will sell it to the U. S. in raw form for royalties of \$23 million per year and buy back refined goods.

If we were selling natural gas to the U. S., it would expect us to buy manufactured goods in order to ease its balance of payments problem. Former Cabinet Minister and economist Eric Kierans estimates that for every \$68 million in wages and salaries that Canadians would get in the export of natural gas, Americans would get \$200 to \$350 million in wages and salaries for producing goods that WE WOULD HAVE TO BUY IN RETURN.

The construction of the pipeline will require massive inputs of foreign money, causing the Canadian dollar to inflate. In turn, Canadian manufactured goods would rise in cost and be less competitive on the world market. Canadian-based manufacturing would suffer and jobs would be lost.

At the same time, if the Canadian money that would go into the pipeline were put into the Canadian manufacturing sector instead, our economy would be strengthened and we could regain some measure of control over Canadian industry.

If Canada allows the pipeline to be built, it faces economic disaster. Judging from the past performance of the oil industry and federal Liberal governments (thinking back to 1956 and the Trans-Canada Pipeline) it is difficult to be optimistic. The difference between then and now is that we are reaching the limits of our natural resources. Perhaps the Cabinet would benefit from studying what happened to the economy of New France when the limits of the fur trade had been reached and no strong alternative economic base had been developed.

CANADA'S PROVED AND POTENTIAL GAS SOURCES		
	gas in trillions of cubic feet	per cent of total
Western Canada	112.9	14.4
Northern Canada, exc. islands	101.0	12.9
Arctic Islands	240.7	30.7
East Coast	326.1	41.7
Other	2.2	0.3
Total	782.9	100.0

-- as reported in Arctic Gas Study Limited's promotional literature.

Environmental impact

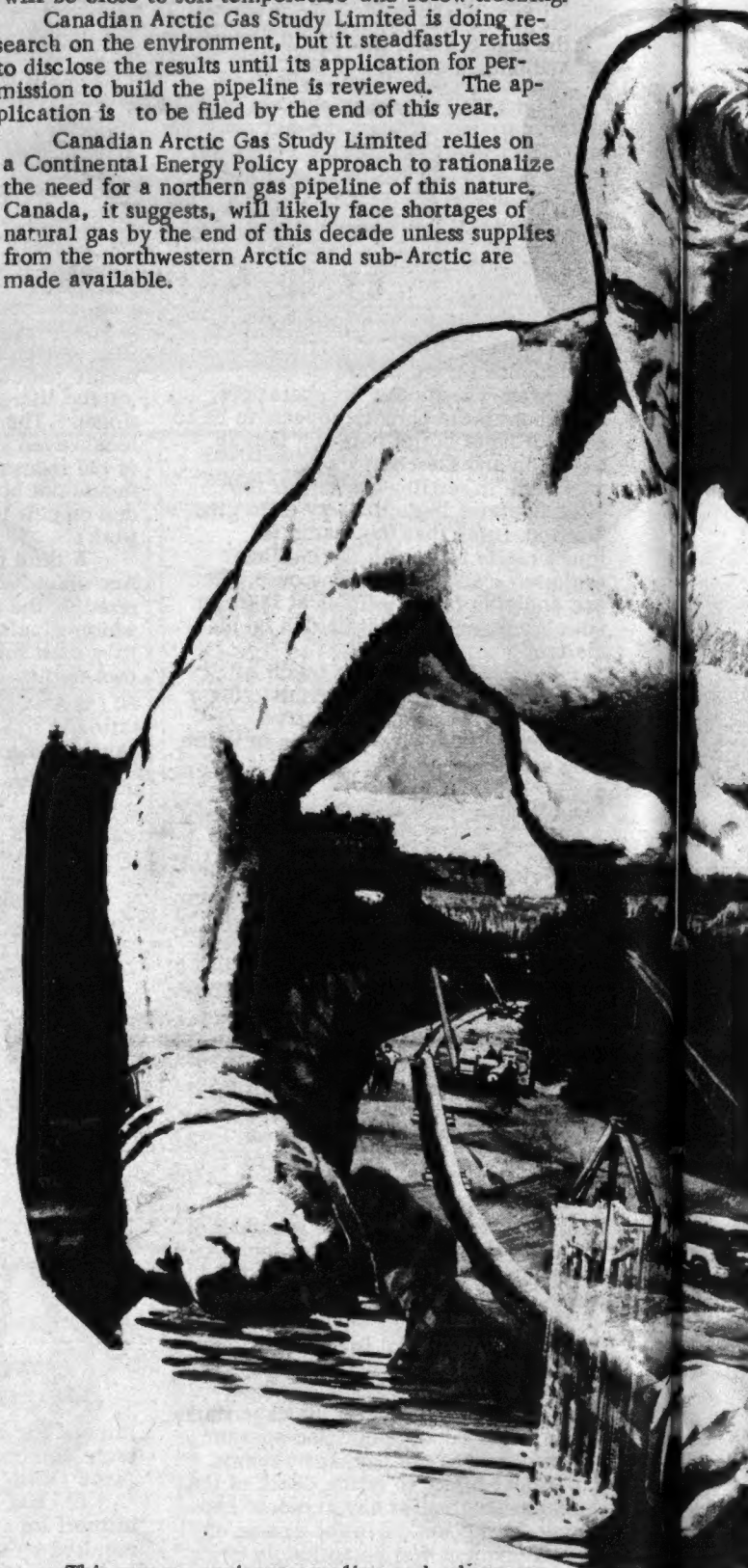
The oil companies, in their wisdom, have claimed that little environmental damage will be done by the pipeline and related construction (such as for the Mackenzie Valley Highway, otherwise known as the Dilman's Freeway, which is paid for by Canadian taxpayers but is intended to facilitate construction and maintenance of the pipeline).

The right-of-way will show little evidence of

the pipeline, the consortium claims, since it will have been revegetated to resist erosion, and the pipeline itself will be of a unique design so as to reduce possibility of damage to the permafrost. This would be accomplished by refrigerating the gas at compressor stations along the route, so that it will be close to soil temperature and below freezing.

Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited is doing research on the environment, but it steadfastly refuses to disclose the results until its application for permission to build the pipeline is reviewed. The application is to be filed by the end of this year.

Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited relies on a Continental Energy Policy approach to rationalize the need for a northern gas pipeline of this nature. Canada, it suggests, will likely face shortages of natural gas by the end of this decade unless supplies from the northwestern Arctic and sub-Arctic are made available.



This means environmentalists and others opposing the pipeline will not have adequate time to study the research and prepare evaluations of it. It should be recognized that this research is of a highly technical nature and that serious evaluation requires time and skill. Thus it will be difficult for citizens' groups (represented by persons taking time from their usual occupations) to respond adequately -- especially if any possible public hearings are of short duration.

At the same time, much of the research is not of a "what are the hazards to the environment?" nature, but rather "how can we minimize damage to the pipeline due to Arctic conditions?". We cannot fault them on that score; the federal government should be conducting its own research without a basic assumption that the pipeline is going to be built, in any event.

A study of the effects of the gas pipeline on northern people has already been carried out by the consortium through the Boreal Institute at the U of A. Completed early in 1973 by Dr. Larry Stucki (now with the University of Nebraska), the report was immediately suppressed by the consortium. The report strongly opposed the pipeline, recommending instead a railway, and points out the potential detrimental effects on the northern people.

What knowledge we do have of the north indicates that the pipeline will damage the fragile environment. This could result in a major ecological disaster. Time cycles are very slow and the Arctic ecosystem is very simple. The destruction of one species (animal or plant) would cause a reaction

s a pipeline - we don't

throughout the entire ecosystem.

Disruption of the tundra vegetation exposes the permafrost to summer heat, starting an expanding process of melting and erosion. The presence of huge machines during construction, the dredging for gravel, the pollution created by construction crews and the despoiled strip of land necessary for the highway and pipeline could turn the magnificent and unique Mackenzie Valley into a wasteland.

BY ED MATWICHUK

report on economic impact.)

2. WIDE RANGING HEARINGS ACROSS THE COUNTRY, PARTICULARLY IN THE NORTH - DEFINITELY NOT JUST IN OTTAWA.
3. THAT THE ISSUE BE FULLY DEBATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

What about the inhabitants of the north ?

It is questionable whether Edmontonians can presume to speak for northern natives, but perhaps we can go so far as to state the following: If it is found that (and all the evidence points in this direction) the pipeline will damage or destroy the culture and economy of native northerners, then it should not be allowed. If it is to be built, despite the moral questions involved, then native northerners must have a major say in every step of the proceedings, and must be justly compensated for all damage to their way of life and their environment.

Anything less than this makes a farce out of the notions of self-determination and responsible government; anything less than this makes the Canadian north a colony of the financial powers of North America.

Peter Usher, a sociologist with the Dept. of Indian Affairs, has studied the impact of southern economic and cultural intrusion on the inhabitants of Banks Island in the NWT and concludes that: "the government has decided that the welfare of the native northerners and the northern environment are to be sacrificed in favor of large-scale economic development for the benefit of southern Canadians and foreign corporations." A sobering thought.

An overview

Because of the number of energy questions facing Canadians (Syncrude, export taxes, oil spills on the B. C. coast if the Alaskan oil is moved south, the Mackenzie Valley gas pipeline, talk of a resources railroad to the Arctic, and on and on), it is difficult to disentangle the issues and gain a reasonable perspective on them. While Canadian Arctic Gas Study Limited employs skilled lawyers to deal with government officials in Ottawa and public relations men to sell the idea of a pipeline to the public, Canadians must try themselves to sort out the issues and formulate reasonable opinions.

It is important to examine the rationale for building the pipeline and exporting Canadian natural gas to the U. S. False arguments of the following nature are often used: Since we have the natural gas and the Americans need it we should sell it to them. To leave it in the ground is a waste. In twenty to thirty years, due to development of alternate energy sources (solar, nuclear) there will be no market for our gas, so let's sell it now while we can. A Continental Energy Policy is mutually beneficial, therefore Canada should participate in such a policy with the U. S.

America is facing an energy shortage, but is it our responsibility to rescue it from a plight of its own making? The U. S. with 6% of the world's population uses 36% of the world's energy, and it uses it very irresponsibly -- consider how much oil, gasoline, and other energy fuels were used in the war against Viet Nam and Cambodia. How far would the hundreds of millions of gallons of fuel used in the bombing raids over the past decade go toward alleviating America's energy shortage? An extreme point, but it must be made.

Is it a waste to leave the gas in the ground? Perhaps a different question should be posed: Is it not a disgraceful waste to damage yet another part of our world? At some point in the very near future North America must come to grips with it "over-consumption" of resources and its destruction of the environment.

With regard to alternate energy sources, there is no guarantee that solar energy or nuclear fission will be developed to the point where it is a viable alternative. Nuclear fission (the only nuclear method presently available) creates dangerous radioactive wastes that last thousands of years. In communities surrounding a Pennsylvania nuclear power plant, the incidence of cancer has increased 31% since 1960, while the corresponding increase for the rest of the state was 9% during the same period.

BUT, the demand from Canada alone is not sufficient to warrant the expense of such a pipeline; HOWEVER, when the American demand is added there is more than enough justification. It would kill two birds with one stone -- 1) save off an energy crisis for Canada such as now confronts the U. S., and 2) help alleviate (but not solve) the U. S. gas shortage.

To emphasize its presumed urgent need for such a pipeline, CAGSL notes that if there is too much

delay in getting approval the U. S. could decide to develop a trans-Alaska route to move the natural gas from the Prudhoe Bay reserve the same as for the oil (by pipeline and then liquified and shipped down the coast). The suggestion is that Canada will then be left out in the cold since it would not be able to economically develop its own northern reserves.

A Continental Energy Policy is essentially Canada selling energy resources cheaply to the U. S., which in turn sells us manufactured goods. Canada has managed to maintain its relative affluence because it has had so many resources to sell, but the limits to our resources are rapidly being reached. To paraphrase Eric Kierans, anyone can live well for a while by taking his savings from the bank and spending them lavishly -- the problem is, what happens when all the savings are gone?

The Science Council of Canada confronts us with this harsh reality:

"Canada's economy in this decade will become increasingly dependent on the resource and service industries. Resource industries offer limited opportunity for employment; furthermore, much of their profit does not remain in Canada. This funneling of funds out of the country is likely to stunt the growth of our service industries... Our participation in international trade will become less and less significant, and we will become - once again - mainly suppliers of raw materials to the North American Continent."

We must beware of US dependency on our fuel

If we turn the top on another major portion of our resources, we must accept the reality that Canadian domestic and foreign policy will be influenced even more than it is now by pressures from the U. S. The amount of gas in the Mackenzie Delta can provide only a small part of America's needs, BUT, it will be directed to one region (most likely the mid-west), which will rely heavily on it. If the deal is made, Mackenzie Valley gas will become an essential part of an overall American energy plan for the next 20 to 40 years. Once we take this step, there will be no turning back, no matter what our energy needs will be.

We should think very seriously about the implications of the following two statements:

"The preeminent position of the United States in the world depends in large part on the uninterrupted flow of oil and its products to its armed forces and civilian economy."

-- from the separate report of the Cabinet Task Force on Oil Import Control (Shultz Report), Feb., 1970.

"... The United States government has consistently sought, and will continue to seek, to expand the role of the multinational corporation as an essential instrument of strong and healthy economic progress through the Free World."

"... It is impossible to overestimate the extent to which private American ventures overseas benefit from our commitments, tangible and intangible. TO FURNISH ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO THOSE IN NEED AND TO DEFEND THE FRONTIERS OF FREEDOM... in fact if we were to contemplate abandoning these frontiers and withholding our assistance... I wonder not whether the opportunities for private enterprise would wither -- I wonder only how long it would take."

-- from a speech by former U. S. Secretary of the Treasury, Henry H. Fowler, Dec., 1965.

A moratorium

A moratorium of at least ten years on further oil and gas exploration as well as on any massive schemes - notably the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline and the accompanying highway, would be in the best interests of the country. This would allow for long-range, independent research to be done on the environment. It would give the native northerners time to settle their land claims and prepare for the impact of such a project on their way of life.

In this period of time the Canadian economy would develop and expand and be better able to absorb the impact of so major a project. Alternate methods such as a railway could be given serious study. A railway would provide about 5,000 permanent jobs for northerners, would cost about \$2.5 billion to build, would be more damaging to the environment than one gas pipeline, but less damaging than a gas pipeline, a highway, and a possible oil pipeline.

During this time Canadian energy requirements could be carefully assessed and a rational, long-range energy policy developed something that is very badly lacking at present. And finally, Canada would not abdicate another portion of its already questionable political and economic sovereignty.

How is the decision going to be made ?

The consortium must obtain permission from the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development for the right-of-way for the pipeline, and from the National Energy Board to build the pipeline and export the gas. Both will hold hearings -- the Dept. of Indian Affairs and Northern Development on environmental and social affairs, and the National Energy Board on technical matters and financing. The NEB will make its recommendation to the Cabinet which will make the final decision. The whole matter need not be debated in the House of Commons.

THIS POINT CANNOT BE EMPHASIZED ENOUGH. THE CRUCIAL PART OF THE DECISION WILL BE MADE BY THE NATIONAL ENERGY BOARD (which is on very good terms with the oil industry) AND THE FEDERAL CABINET (many of who are on record as favoring the pipeline and who tried to suppress the Dept. of Finance report on the economic impact of the pipeline).

Canadians must demand:
1. ACCESS TO ALL RESEARCH AND INFORMATION ON THE PIPELINE WELL IN ADVANCE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS. (Particularly in light of the suppression of the Stucki report and the federal government

Politics — money makes the man

John C. Courtney, *The Selection of National Party Leaders in Canada*, Toronto, Macmillan, 1973; xiv + pp. 278, \$5.65.

Courtney's book presents a mass of data on a topic which has been little discussed in Canadian political and social science: the nature and structure of our party leadership system. However, as is the case with many North American social scientists, there is a lack of theoretical orientation. Academics in Canada and the United States have a great awe of facts and often tend to believe that a sufficient piling up of facts will explain a phenomenon. But facts do not speak "for themselves"; indeed facts hardly are facts except insofar as they form part of a theory.

Courtney presents an adequate history of certain facets of the Canadian party system. For example, until the 1919 Liberal Convention and the 1927 Conservative Convention, Canadian party leaders were chosen by a complex process of negotiation between the current party leader, party notables within Parliament, and the Governor General.

But after the war, the Canadian parties adopted the American system of balloons, hoopla, and involvement of non-Parliamentary delegates.

Although the Liberal and Conservative parties have shared the same broad view toward capitalism and consensus politics, there have been some differences. These have been reflected in the sort of leaders chosen by the two parties:

"The typical Conservative leader, therefore, might be described as being a lawyer and a Protestant, who at age 57 was selected from a pool of men whose average age was less than his, whose home was almost assuredly not Quebec, and whose chances of being from some other

province other than Ontario were twice as great as being from Ontario. His Liberal counterpart, on the other hand, was younger by six years, was less likely to have been a lawyer, and was more likely to have been a Roman Catholic, and was from either Quebec or Ontario but from no other province." (p. 137)

In their base of recruitment, the Conservatives have tended to choose from provincial notables such as premiers. The Liberals have often chosen their leaders from men who have been prominent in other spheres, such as the civil service. In neither case do the Canadian parties tend to pick men with a long experience in Parliamentary politics, as is the case in Britain.

Although Courtney's book is largely innocent of theory, he does try to explain the selection of party leaders according to the sociologically fashionable interactionist theory. This approach states that leadership should be understood as an interactional process between the "personality, and of the social situation, and of these two in interaction". (p. 160) This "theory" ignores any attempt to discover the essence of the process of party leadership choice and is little more than a truism. No understanding of the selection of party leaders can be achieved unless account is taken of the place of politicians in the economic system.

Basically, Canadian party leaders and Prime Ministers have been part of the economic elite or have used their political career as an apprenticeship into this elite. The idea that politicians serve all the citizens of a country as a whole is a myth. These links to the economic system are quite clear for anyone who has eyes to see or ears to hear.

Firstly we can note the extraordinary percentage of lawyers involved in the political process. Though they compose

a fraction of 1% of the population, they number some 20% of convention delegates, 33% of members of Parliament, 50% of cabinet ministers, and 67% of Prime Ministers. Everywhere in the western world lawyers have been prominent in political life--Auguste Comte complained about it in his writings on France in the 1830's. But lawyers dominate politics in Canada even more than in other western countries. For example, lawyers have been plentiful in Australian politics, but at the same time there have been a number of Australian Prime Ministers from the working class. This has never been the case in Canada.

To see the true nature of the Canadian system of political leadership, take a look at the economic links of Canadian Prime Ministers or candidates. Trudeau comes from a multimillionaire family which made its fortune from a retail gas outlet (Champlain Oil). The family estate also owns a racing track. Robert Winters, runner-up to Trudeau in the 1968 leadership race, was the chairman of the board of directors of Brazilian Traction, a huge multinational corporation which has exploited Brazil for 50 years and which has openly supported the undemocratic military regime in Brazil for producing a "stable" investment climate.

Mitchell Sharp, the deputy Prime Minister and a vital supporter of Trudeau, has also been on the board of Brazilian Traction when out of office. Stanfield, on the other hand, is an indigenous capitalist. His family owns the famous underwear factory in Nova Scotia.

The list goes on and on as one sees how Canadian Prime Ministers have been part of the Canadian bourgeoisie

and economic elite. Louis St. Laurent was a corporation lawyer who defended American interests in Québec and who was earning \$50,000 a year during the worst years of the Depression.

R. B. Bennett was a multimillionaire who was on the board of the Royal Bank of Canada, cofounded the Canada Cement Company, was President of the Calgary Power Company, financed the Calgary Brewing Company, was a large shareholder in the Alberta Pacific Grain Company, and was the owner of the E. B. Eddy Match Company. Bennett was, for a period, the top corporation lawyer of the C. P. R., that great Canadian institution so beloved of the Canadian farmer.

Going back further in time, we have Arthur Meighen who became Vice-President and general counsel for the Canadian General Securities Limited, a Toronto investment banking firm. Meighen was also involved in real estate speculation activities.

Meighen's successful rival, Mackenzie King, also had a long career as a servant of the capitalist class. For many years he was an adviser to the Rockefeller empire and he remained a friend of John D. Rockefeller during his life.

It was during the First World War that King was out of work. Having risen from Deputy Minister of Labour to Minister of Labour (a typical Liberal switch from the civil service to politics, viz. Pearson, Sharp), King was out of politics during the lean years of the Laurier Liberals. He was hired by Rockefeller to help the American industrialist break a strike of Colorado miners. The miners were demanding a union but to Rockefeller unions were anathema. King concluded that a compromise--a compromise which would favour the bourgeoisie much more than the working class--was desirable. He advocated that Rockefeller tolerate a company union. That way the workers would have a union but not of any independent kind.

By ignoring all the above data about the economic affiliations of Canadian Prime Ministers, Courtney's material is deprived of any incorporation into a meaningful totality. I am tempted to ask if Courtney deliberately suppressed such information since he would then have been forced to some most unpalatable conclusions about the Canadian political system. But American and Canadian corporations in Canada and their politicians don't have much to fear from the vast majority of Canadian professors. Quite otherwise.

by David Nock

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



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Marx bros. : college sport

"Horsefeathers", the fourth film made by the zany quartet of madcap comedians known collectively as the Marx Brothers, will be shown on Monday, October 29 by the Edmonton Film Society in the Tory Lecture Theatre as the premiere film in the Classic Comedy Series.

The film rates as one of the team's best, with ample doses of all four brothers, fine dialogue, and imaginative sight gags. Compared with their previous films, it marks a cinematic advance for the brothers. The settings are more spacious and occasionally move outdoors. The football game finale belongs to the mainstream of American film comedy and a number of



American Graffiti: Summer of '62

There was the summer of '42 earlier, and now the summer of '62 in American Graffiti. If you remember Fabian and Annette Funicello, Paul Anka as a teen star, surfing music and beach movies, then this film will be a sentimental treat; if you were too young to remember that, if you grew up with or after the Beatles generation, then you should see this movie to see what life was like for your older brother or sister.

American Graffiti recalls a time when drugs were still in the future, when getting liquor was still the big thing, when sex was something furtive done in the back seat of a car. Nor was the generation of '62 much concerned about current events or social matters. The greatest event was the Spring Prom, who was going steady with whom, or the high school football team. The New Left had hardly budded in the summer of '62. Even the folk music of 1962 was rather vapid: can we stretch our minds to recall the Kingston Trio or the Brothers Four?

American Graffiti is about the last summer together of four guys and their girls before they split up for college, jobs, or whatever. The characters basically represent types from that last great age of the original youth generation: the smooth school favourites who have been Student Council president (male) or chief cheerleader (female), the tough gang all greased and in leather, the working class motor freak, the loner, and the kid who is an incompetent in his own generation (Toad). Nevertheless, the principal players are skilful in preventing these types from becoming stereotypes. The characters are as true to life as they were in '62: I should know since I

other set pieces are written with the more fluid possibilities of the screen in mind, most notably the moment when Harpo and Chico fall through the ceiling into a bridge party.

The film casts a wide net, encompassing virtually every aspect of college life, with room left over for Prohibition satire and the boys' usual burlesque of romance. It also satirizes the whole rah-rah mania of colleges for winning teams. The film will lose its punch the day colleges stop cutting corners, compromising standards, and cheating to lure athletic talent—or, as it appears now, roughly when the sun burns out.

"Horse Feathers" (the words are synonymous for 'nonsense') opens with Groucho as Prof. Quincy Adams Wagstaff assuming the presidency of Huxley College, singing a tune that sums up his feelings about everything, "I'm Against It", accompanied by a panel of distinguished colleagues. From that point the film goes in several directions: Zeppo is in love with the "college widow", Thelma Todd; Harpo and Chico spend most of their time at a bar; and Groucho decides he must build up his football team to score a victory over their rival, Darwin College. He arranges to talk to two jocks at the same bar frequented by Harpo and Chico, and mistakes them for the men he is supposed to meet. The speakeasy sequence is one of the film's best, with Harpo strolling from one end to the other as he pulls all sorts of odd tricks.

Other notable comic highlights involve Groucho's lecture to a biology class. When he sees that Harpo's only interest is in the female body, he counsels the student, "My boy, as you grow older, you'll find you can't burn the candle at both ends". At this, Harpo reaches into his cavernous pocket and produces a candle, burning of course at both ends.

Later there is a lightning paced scene in Thelma Todd's apartment which seems to have been choreographed rather than directed. Another classic gag comes when Groucho takes Thelma out for a ride on a secluded lake. She tries to make love to him, but winds up toppling out of the rowboat into the water. "Throw me a life saver", she screams; Groucho obliges by taking out a pack of the candy and tossing her one.

The film's climax is the classic football sequence with all four brothers joining forces for Huxley, and engaging in the most ingenious forms of cheating ever imagined. Football is one of the many comedy staples, used at one time or another by most comedians, but few others have succeeded in making such a shambles of the game as did the Marx Brothers.

The Classic Comedy series comprises



CHICO (CENTER) WITH HARPO & GROUCHO

ten vintage features from the Hollywood studios of the 1930's and 1940's. A season pass for the ten films is \$12 non-student, \$10 student. For more information call Dick or Liz at 432-8174.

Arts notes

The Cleveland Quartet will head off the new season of the Edmonton Chamber Music Society on Wednesday, October 24, at Convocation Hall in the Arts Building, U of A campus. The program will consist of works by Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and modern composer Sergei Slonimsky.

The Cleveland Quartet has succeeded the Budapest Quartet as artists-in-residence at the State University of New York in Buffalo. Membership fee for the six concerts is \$12 for non-students and \$5 for students and senior citizens. Phone 433-8639 for more information.

Le Théâtre Français d'Edmonton begins its season with "Zone" by French Canadian playwright Marcel Dubé. The



performances will be on October 26, 27, 28 and November 2, 3, 4. "Zone" is about the life of a group of young boys caught by the poverty and deprivation of Montréal's huge slum area. Information about tickets can be obtained from Mme. Rolande Girouard at 467-3626.

Le Théâtre Français d'Edmonton commence son année avec une séance de "Zone" par Marcel Dubé. Dubé est un auteur bien connu d'origine canadienne. "Zone" concerne un groupe de jeunes et leur vie dans les taudis de Montréal. Téléphonez Mme Rolande Girouard pour l'information concernant des billets: 467-3626. Il y a un atelier de théâtre pour des acteurs et directeurs. Téléphonez 469-0829.



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Syncrude an ecological threat

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Prepared for the Executive Council by the Conservation and Utilization Committee (H. W. Theissen, Chairman)

TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

Technical Objectives

The overriding objective should be to develop and expand the tar sand exploration, extraction, upgrading, processing, and reclamation technology in such a direction which would complement the social, economic, and environmental objectives. Axiomatic to this objective is the desire that the evolution of this "tar sand technology" should be led by Canadian technologists, that is, developed, shaped, and influenced by Canadians for the benefit of Canadians.

External Factors

Initially, the provincial government funded the research on which much of the tar sand extraction technology is currently based. More recently, however, research has increasingly been carried out by individual multi-national corporations although the Alberta Research Council is still active in this area.

Unfortunately, however, most of the tar sands research appears to have been directed toward bituminous extraction processes, mining methods, or in situ experiments. We are not aware of any research with respect to tailings disposal, reclamation, or revegetation. This apparent emphasis on winning the resource is again an indication of the heavy influence of the conventional crude oil industry.

The information gathered and research undertaken by industry is classified or privileged information and con-

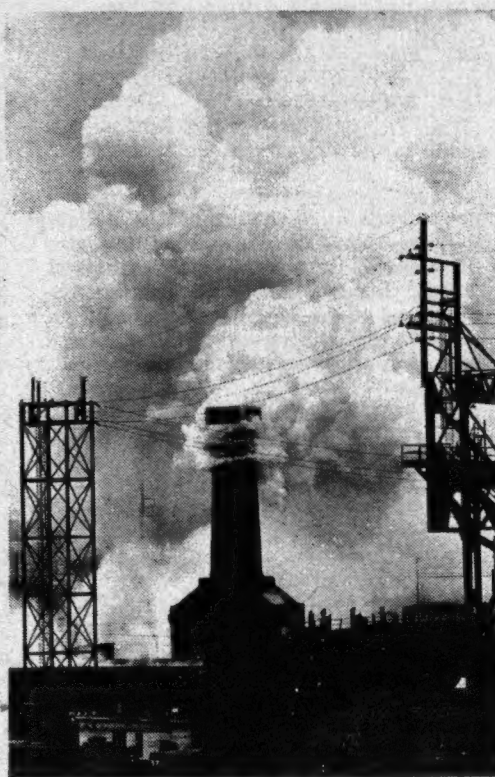
sequently it is difficult to determine what has been done. In the area of tailings disposal, reclamation and vegetation, it is assumed that very little has been done as evidenced by their serious problems and lack of progress in coping with these problems.

"This crisis which I am sometimes inclined to call the 'pollution binge', appears to be following a different pattern than any crisis that has happened in our time. While it was many years a-building, it seems to have exploded almost overnight and its wide spectrum of panic appears to have caused almost an hysteria in most industrial countries of the World."

(Address in Calgary on Nov. 17, 1970 by former Social Credit Minister of Mines & Minerals)

The waste from the hot water process is composed of sand, water, suspended fine clays, and minerals, bitumen, sulphur compounds, plus caustic and other chemicals used in the process. The volume of this waste is incredible, and finding suitable disposal sites will continue to be a major problem during the early stages of operation as it comes on stream. Under the Syncrude application tailings will be disposed of in the mined out area, but only after excavation has continued for 3 or 4 years. Syncrude has already applied to divert Beaver Creek and to create a disposal pond by dyking 9.3 square miles of the natural basin surrounding Mildred Lake. GCOS has recently applied to dispose of waste in Ruth Lake, owing to difficulties with their process in being unable to contain the wastes in the 2 square mile settling basin on the edge of the Athabasca River.

Assuming a production rate of 1 mil-



lion barrels daily (8 Syncrude type plants) and that half of the water used can be recycled, the waste would amount to approximately 2 million cubic yards per day. This volume is approximately equal to 17 times greater than the Legislative Building! Apparently GCOS has found fine clay particles do not settle in the ponds as quickly as had been hoped. This delays recycling of the water back through the process. If this problem persists, or for other reasons such as chemical changes brought about by the sulphides, caustic additives, clay types, and chemicals, all of the waste water may be unsuitable for recycling and the disposal problem will become critical.

"The Progressive Conservatives are committed to a firm policy of preserving and conserving the environment of Alberta for the benefit and for the enjoyment of Albertans, of this and future generations. We recognize there must be a proper balance between the desire to not upset the natural state of our land and water and the job opportunities created by petroleum, timber, coal, and other mineral and natural resource developers. However, if we are forced to lean in one direction or another, it would likely be towards conservation, rather than development."

(Address by Peter Lougheed to the Annual Meeting of the Alberta Fish and Game Association, Edmonton--Feb. 28, 1970)

The downstream environmental effects on the Athabasca and McKenzie River systems of the accidental release of enormous volumes of these wastes can only be considered with alarm.

Other consequences of the tailings ponds are:
(a) During winter, persistent ice fog forms because the waste arrives at the ponds at approximately 130°F. The environmental effects of extremely high humidity through extended cold periods should require immediate investigation. Other problems arising because of the fog are the reduced visibility for auto and aircraft traffic, and the actual operation of the mining equipment. (The drag line operator at Syncrude plant must be able to see clearly 200-300 feet in order to be able to reject noncommercial bitumen deposits.)
(b) The ponds present a hazard to both wildlife and migratory waterfowl owing

to the possible toxicity of the liquid and accumulations of bitumen which floats on the surface of the ponds.

(c) The addition of caustic soda during the hot water process has the effect of raising the pH of the tailings stream which may prevent, or make more difficult, ultimate reclamation because conifers prefer slightly acidic soil.

In addition to these undesirable effects, the tailings ponds will automatically render uneconomical the unmined bitumen lying below when a mined out area is not used for disposal. Continuance of this practice may not appear to have been a responsible method to succeeding generations of Albertans. In summary, it can be said that the hot water process with its concomitant tailings ponds will have a very adverse effect on the environment. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that alternative process methods must be developed, as an urgent priority and responsibility of the government.

"This is the most comprehensive piece of legislation regarding conservation and pollution introduced into any legislative body in Canada and is a first for Alberta."

(Mr. Bill Jurko, M. L. A., --Feb. 12, 1970 --upon the introduction of Bill 60-- An Act to Control Air and Water Pollution for Alberta--to the Alberta Legislature) (see also 1971 Bill 125--An Act Respecting the Department of Environmental Control--and 1971 Bill 132--An Act to Control Air, Water and Soil Pollution for Alberta -- both by Bill Jurko)

Assuming again the production of 1 million barrels per day in the Fort McMurray area, maximum sulphur dioxide emissions from the sulphur recovery plants and from the burning of coke or residual oil for power generation will amount to about 1.6 times the maximum sulphur dioxide emitted by all natural gas plants in Alberta at 1971 levels. Since the Fort McMurray processing plants will be relatively close together, and many of the airborne effluents may combine during adverse meteorological conditions, it is obvious that current technology and recovery efficiencies must change drastically before additional plants should be approved.

The federal government does not appear to have been greatly involved since the closing of their Abasand plant near Fort McMurray during the early thirties.

The present objective for utilization of bituminous sand is the development of a synthetic crude feedstock for refineries primarily located outside of Canada. As an alternative, the location of some refining capacity in the Fort McMurray area to produce upgraded petroleum fractions such as gasoline, kerosene, and jet fuel, etc. would greatly enhance the local and provincial benefits. Such varied products could be shipped in the same pipeline, without mixing, by using existing pipeline technology.

The prospect of having industry agree to locate some refining capacity in the Fort McMurray area are probably good if the apparent trend against granting approval to applicants for new or additional refining capacity in several states of the United States continues. It is estimated that a 100,000 barrel per day modern refinery would have a total operating staff of about 250 employees, including managerial and office personnel.

The economic possibility for further local processing into products is more speculative owing to the competitive disadvantage under which the Canadian chemical industry must operate. However, the problem of serving relatively small markets within Canada that are separated by long distances entailing

Cont. on Page 11

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Quebec - the Liberals on top

by David Nock

Monday, October 29th, will be the date of the Quebec election. As of now it looks like the Liberals will come out on top with about the same percentage of the vote as last time: 45%. The Parti Québécois will improve their vote somewhat--perhaps to 27%. The rest of the electorate will back the Cr ditistes or Union Nationale with the bulk of support going to the former. The Union Nationale is on its last legs and will only return a handful of members to the legislature.

This election has been calmer than those of 1960, 1962, or 1970. In particular, the PQ has tried to get rid of its radical image. It is still trying to fight opposition charges that the standard of living would plummet downwards under an independent government. It is hard to answer this question now because the situation would depend on the political response of English Canada and the United States rather than on any unavoidable set of economic factors.

PQ notable Jacques Parizeau, however, has good acquaintanceships among American financial circles, and no less a figure than David Rockefeller has said that American capitalism could adapt to an independent Quebec. Appearances seem to be that many Quebecers are still apprehensive about taking the plunge because of pocketbook considerations.

The other main issue of the campaign has been the union bashing tactics of Robert Bourassa. Since the breakup of the Common Front of the three unions in 1972, unionism has been an easy target for politicians intent on winning votes. Bourassa has toured the province saying that the unions are a threat to security.

The union leaders, however, are starting to fight back. CNTU president Marcel Pepin has gained fresh inspiration on being elected chief of the 15 million

member World Confederation of Labour. QUEBEC-PRESSE also reveals that the three leaders--Pepin, Louis Laberge of the QFL, and Yves Charbonneau of the teachers' corporation--are now holding talks to try to revive the Common Front.

The official position of the unions is not to back any party officially, although they explicitly condemn Bourassa and the Liberals for their radical anti-labour policy. Instead, union members are being urged to assess the candidates of each party in their riding and back the best one. Almost always this has turned out to be the Parti Qu b cois candidate. It could hardly be otherwise since about 25% of PQ nominees have either been workers or have been closely associated with the labour movement.

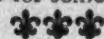
There had been talk from radical critics such as L andre Bergeron and Charles Gagnon that a new workers party might be formed. Many militants of the Quebec labour movement distrust the PQ for what is considered to be its petty bourgeois and management bias. Other radicals such as Pierre Valli res have supported the PQ with the idea that socialism would come afterwards (this view is called  tapisme). At any rate, the workers party idea has been shelved at least for this election. It may be resuscitated later since the World Confederation of Labour has endorsed the concept of democratic socialist parties of the working class. The PQ certainly does not fit into that category.

The Liberals are going to win a fairly big majority--that's agreed by pundits and polls alike. The significance of this election is the degree to which Bourassa's union baiting has thrown Pepin, Laberge, and Charbonneau into each other's arms again despite a tradition of conflict between the CNTU and the QFL. The Premier may find that his tactics backfire and that he has overestimated the weakness of organized labour in the province.

For the PQ, it is an important election. If they can garner 27-30% of the vote, they will probably have captured the plurality of the French Canadian vote in Quebec--surely a good omen for the future. If they stay where they were before, the party may die a slow death.

The Cr ditistes will probably not do as well as earlier observers had expected. Dupuis has not caught on like a prairie fire. The English are voting solidly for the Liberals, the working and urban white collar classes for the Parti Qu b cois, and the French bourgeoisie and business class for the Liberals. All that remains to the Cr ditistes is their strong base in the Quebec rural hinterland. It is unlikely, however, that the Cr ditistes will gain enough strength to form the opposition.

The Quebec election is not the most dramatic ever, and may seem insipid compared to events of the recent past. But significant trends will emerge from the voting that may influence politics in the province for some time to come.



Besides the regular Party candidates in the upcoming Quebec provincial election, two leftist groups are running candidates. The Communist party of Canada (Marxist Leninist) has 17 candidates running in Montreal only, however as usual they claim massive support.

The League for Socialist Action (associated with the Young Socialists) is also running in Montreal, but only one candidate, who is running against Bourassa, is in the election. They too will probably not be too much of a real opposition to the already established bourgeoisie or labour candidates.

Syncrude

Cont. from Page 10

high transportation costs may be expected to diminish, albeit slowly, as our population grows and the price of petroleum and chemical feedstocks rises. The opportunity ultimately to produce petrochemicals for export may be lost forever if the synthetic crude from Fort McMurray is initially used as feedstock to sustain and expand a processing industry located outside Canada.

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- (c) butene, isobutylene and butadiene (e.g., rubbers, 2-butanol, methyl ethyl ketone, maleic anhydride, chloroprene, t-butylphenols, methacrylates, nylons, phthalic anhydride, etc.)
- (d) aromatics (e.g., benzene, toluene, xylenes, ethylbenzene, styrene trimellitic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, teraphthalic and isophthalic acids, phenols, etc.)
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The middle east - an overview

The purpose of this article is to shed some light on the present crisis in the Middle East. The news media in this country and the U. S. have always been staunchly pro-Israeli and a person wishing to get an objective view must look to other sources.

This lack of reliable information and extremely effective Israeli propaganda has made for a rather narrow and biased view of the whole Middle East question. I will not go into the question of whether Israel should exist -- it does and the destruction of it would only cause even more human suffering. Instead I shall try to give a brief background to the present crisis from the events of 1947 to the present.

The main reason for the conflict is and has always been the question of the rights of the Palestinians, especially the refugees. Though other things have become involved they are basically but ramifications of this problem.

The original U. N. Partition of Palestine was the initial cause of the conflict. At that time the population of Palestine was approximately 1,280,000 Arabs and 594,000 Jews (this includes native Palestinian Jews). The U. N. Partition gave 57% of the land (and much of the richest agricul-

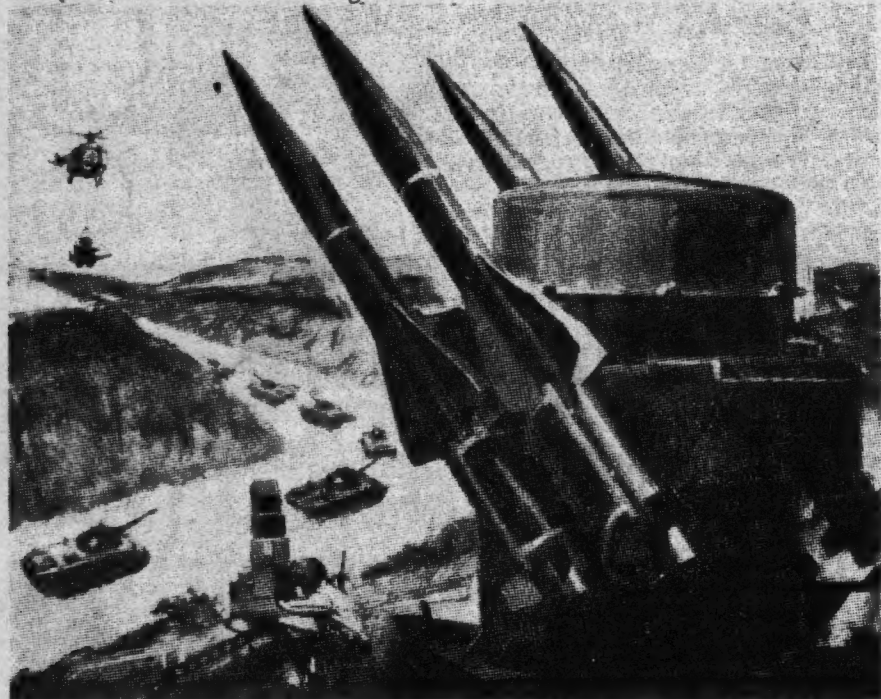
terms to the West. The Arab countries had only recently come out from under colonial rule and they lacked well trained troops and, most importantly, had almost no airforce.

Israel, with U. S. military aid (including aircraft), defeated the Arabs and expanded its territory, in the process driving out over 500,000 Palestinians.

U. N. General Assembly Resolution #194 stated that "the refugees wishing to return to their houses... should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date... (and that) compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return and for loss or damage to property." However, Israel has refused to let any of the refugees return.

Also, the Israelis implemented the Absentee Property Law which authorized seizure of all Arab property whose owners were absent from their homes any time after November 29, 1947. Others had their land confiscated for vital development, settlement, or security. Between June, 1949 and October, 1954 about 5,490 Palestinian Arabs left or were forced into Jordan.

Of those Arabs who stayed in Israel it is hard to get accurate information



tural land) to Israel and 42% to the then envisioned Palestinian state (the remaining 10% was to be the international city of Jerusalem).

Also, in 9 of the 10 subdistricts of Israel the Arab population exceeded the Jewish. In some districts it was as high as a 99 to one majority for the Arabs. And in every single subdistrict the Arab population owned more land than the Jewish residents. This rather inequitable division of Palestine set the scene for the next stage of the Middle East tragedy.

Between the time the U. N. Partition Plan was passed in November, 1947 and the British withdrawal in May, 1948, over 300,000 Palestinians left due to increased terrorism by certain Zionist groups, such as the Stern gang and the Irgun (eg. the farming village of Deir Yasin where 254 people were massacred by members of the Irgun and Haganah).

Though it should be noted that there was terrorism by both sides, the Zionist gangs were working in conjunction with Ben Gurion's Jewish agency and possessed better organization and weapons whereas the Palestinian terrorist groups were usually small and badly organized.

Before the U. N. passed its Partition of the Palestine Resolution, the Arab nations made it clear that they would not allow what they considered merely another attempt at colonization to be established in the Middle East at the expense of the Palestinians. With over 300,000 Palestinians already refugees this seemed to be exactly what was happening.

Unfortunately for the Arab nations they were in no position to dictate

on their condition, though there are many reports which show that they are treated as second class citizens. Israel has never allowed a U. N. proposed commission to study conditions of non-Jewish populations in Israel.

The condition of the refugees in the camps has been fairly well documented. It is a miserable existence supported by less than \$40 per person per year, spent for medical care, food, shelter, and clothing by the UN Relief Works Agency. The Israeli position was at first that the refugees did not exist and later that they had no right to return.

Moshe Dayan's comment concerning the refugees' return lends some insight into the general Israeli attitude towards Palestinians. "Economically we can (let them return) but I think it is not in accord with our national aims for the future. It would turn Israel into a bi-national or poly-national state instead of a Jewish state, and we want a Jewish state."

On June 26, 1956 President Nasser of Egypt nationalized the Anglo-French Suez Canal Company. On October 29, Israel invaded Egypt and advanced to the Suez Canal. On October 30, Israeli troops withdrew to ten miles behind the canal and French and British troops invaded the area, and their planes bombed targets in Egypt.

This three-power invasion of Egypt was effectively halted by the lack of support from the U. S. and Russia. Finally on December 22, 1956 the British, French and Israelis withdrew from Egypt and the U. N. Emergency Force moved into the Egyptian-Israeli border -- but only on the Egyptian side as Israel did not allow the U. N.

presence on its side of the border.

Around 1964 a new force in Middle Eastern affairs appeared. This was the Palestine Resistance. In an area where battles are won by airpower and tanks, the Palestine Resistance's main thrust has been at a slow chipping away at Israel and more importantly not to allow the rest of the world to forget that the Palestinians still exist and are still demanding their rights.

Originally the main groups (though it must be understood that there has never been a unified resistance organization) were ideologically neutral. Recently there has been a general swing toward a more leftwing "national liberation movement". The all inclusive term "Arab guerillas" used by the news media has served to confuse most people on who the guerillas are. Though they are often supported by the populace of other Middle Eastern countries, the actual guerilla groups are made up of Palestinians, fractionalized as they are.

The events preceeding the June, 1967 War were basically this: In late April and early May of 1967 Israeli leaders were speaking publically of attacking Damascus to try to halt increased guerilla activity on their border. There were also Israeli troop and armour buildups on the Syrian border.

On May 16 the U. N. Emergency Force was asked to withdraw from the Egyptian border. On May 22 Nasser announced the closing of the Straits of Tiran to all ships flying the Israeli flag or carrying strategic materials to Israel and partially mobilized the Egyptian army. On May 30 Nasser sugges-

ted that the Palestine Mixed Armistice Commission be revived to supervise the phased withdrawal of Egyptian and Israeli forces from the armistice lines, and he further proposed that the question of the Straits of Tiran be taken to the International Court of Justice.

On June 5, 1967, Israel attacked Egypt, Jordan and Syria.

The Middle Eastern Wars of 1956 and 1967 have not really changed the situation in the Middle East. The Arab countries are still calling for the return to pre-1967 borders and the Israelis still do not recognize the right of the Palestinians to return to Palestine and see conquered territory as the spoils of war to be bargained with or used as wished.

Whether the present fighting will change the situation is unknown, but if we use the past as our model for the future, I see little reason to think it will. The problem of the Palestinian refugees will exist as long as they are denied their rights. And as long as Middle East tensions exist there is a great risk of World War III and the horrible possibility of human annihilation.

One need not accept the propaganda of either side, the historical record is there to see.

To write a complete background to the Middle East situation would take hundreds of volumes just for a start. In my short article I have tried to outline briefly the situation in the Middle East. I am well aware that it is very incomplete, especially concerning the Palestine Resistance. But I still hope that it has led at least one person to a more objective view of the situation.

by Robert M. Lewis

